

C1
CONT

capable of adhering new connective tissue, thereby to attract the cells to connective tissue.

The paragraph at p. 5, lines 14-24:

C2
The present inventors have also found that a novel chemotactic factor (hereinafter referred to as CCTF) can be purified by immersing pre cementum and/or cementum collected from extracted tooth of Mammalia in saline or collagenase-containing saline with stirring to obtain an eluted ingredient, and subjecting the eluted ingredient to molecular weight fractionation, ion-exchange adsorption chromatography and hydroxyapatite adsorption chromatography. Thus, the present invention has been completed.

The paragraph at p. 11, line 7 - p. 12, line 5:

C3
First, periodontal ligament fibers of forty bovine teeth extracted from butchered bovines were removed using a scaler. Then, cementum containing pre cementum was scraped using a scaler and dispersed in 20 ml of saline (pH 7) containing 1% collagenase. After the dispersion was stirred using Voltex (Automatic Mixer S-100, manufactured by Taiteck Co.) for 10 minutes, a protein ingredient was eluted. Furthermore, the insoluble matter was removed by centrifugal separation at 3000 rpm for 5 minutes to obtain a supernatant. Then, the supernatant was filtrated through a membrane filter having a pore diameter of 0.22 μ (Durapore, manufactured by Nippon Milli pore Co.) and the filtrate was concentrated to 4 ml (11 mg of a protein content measured by Bradford's process). Preparative columns TSK G3000 (2.15 cm in inner diameter X 60 cm in length, manufactured by Toso Co.) and TSK G4000 (2.15 cm in inner diameter X 30 cm in length, manufactured by Toso Co.) were connected each other in series, and then the molecular weight fractionation was conducted by HPLC gel filtration chromatography.